



EVENING BULLETIN.



"HEW TO THE LINE, LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY."

VOLUME 2.

MAYSVILLE, MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 15, 1883.

NUMBER 46.

THE UNIVERSAL VERDICT!

The BEST Show That has Performed in our
Opera House This Season.

FRIDAY, January 19.

—The Second appearance in this city of—

Rentfrow's Musical Comedy Company,

—THE—

JOLLY PATHFINDERS,

In their re-constructed, inimitable musical absurdity, entitled

"SCRAPS."

EXPLANATION.—A party of ladies and gentlemen going on a steamboat excursion, arrive near the boat landing, and finding they have two hours and a quarter to wait before the departure of the boat, propose to pass the time away with songs, dances, representations, etc. The amusement of the party is made all the more enjoyable by the surroundings and stupid, blundering awkwardness of their negro attendant.

THE CAST:

MAY BLOSSOM, (A Stage Struck Heorine).....MISS JOSIE SISSON
A Game.....Of Croquet
GRACE MARKINS, (Cousin to Mede).....MISS GERTIE WEBSTER
A Lunch.....By the Party
FRANK TWITLER, (A Bachelor).....MR. OSCAR SISSON
Ice Cream.....For Three
MEDE MARKINS, (Crushed Again).....MR. HARRY MILLS
Bruno.....By the Bear
THEORALTUS LUCH, (An Invited Guest).....MR. F. W. STILLMAN
Ma, Look.....At Him
CLAUDE, (Ebony Servant).....MR. J. N. RUTHFRON

A grand incidental olio to the extravaganza, introducing the following specialties:
MR. HARRY MILLS In his neat German specialties, a la emmet, singing, "He Gave My Hand a Squeeze," "Schneider How You Vas," "Ven the Moon He Climbed," and the celebrated Cockoo song.

THE CALIFORNIA

JOSIE. SISSONS OSCAR.

In their original musical burletta, entitled

"OH, WHAT A PICNIC."

KITTIE PARKER, (Our Little Girl From School).....JOSIE SISSON
FOOLISH BILL, (Kitties' Beau).....OSCAR SISSON
MR. F. W. STILLMAN As Princella Poole Bedott, and the crushed tragedian.
MISS JOSIE SISSON In her dialect and character impersonations, Dolly Dobyns, A Yorkshire lass with song, "Nobody Asked You Sir, She Said."

BIDDY MULROONY.....With song, "Our Summer Morning," and Irish jig
WIDOW CRYTVELL.....With song, Keno Kino
The whole to conclude with the parade of THE INVINCIBLES by the company; arrival of the steamer PATHFINDER.

ADMISSION.....50 and 75c
Seats on sale at TAYLOR'S NEWS DEPOT without extra charge.

The Piano used is the celebrated "Weber," furnished by L. F. Metzger, dealer in Pianos and Organs, cor. Third and Sutton sts., Maysville.

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The Mystery of Comets' Tails.

The cometary displays of the last two years have excited in an unusual degree the spirit of astronomical speculation as to the causes of comets' tails and their mysterious movements. An English scientist in the *Philosophical Magazine* propounds a novel theory to explain these phenomena. The forces on which he relies to make out his theory are the force of gravity which urges the comet toward the sun, the expansive force of the sun's heat, and the resistance of an invisible atmosphere surrounding the sun at immense distances. The changes in a comet which give rise to its tail begin with the emission of gas, in the direction determined by the expansive force of the sun's heat acting on the comet. But soon these jets bend round, as if carried back by a strong wind, forming an envelope round the body of the comet and a cone behind it, as would happen to a man dressed in a loose robe and running rapidly against the wind. The jets of gas escaping from the body of the comet and expanding when they leave it are more resisted by the sun's atmosphere than its more solid heat, so that they seem to fall behind it, forming the comet's envelope and conical form behind the head. According to this view the body of the comet is constantly moving through the vapors it throws off, and thus produces the appearance of a tail by leaving each successive part thrown off more and more behind it. After passing its perihelion the comet carries its tail before it instead of behind it, he says, because while moving toward the sun it is perpetually passing from a rarer into a denser medium, while in receding from the sun it is perpetually passing from a denser into a rarer medium.

The fact that the most rapid alteration in the direction of comets' tails necessarily occurs just when the expansive force of the sun's heat is most felt gives plausibility to this hypothesis. There can be little doubt that, as Mr. Huggins observes: "If we could see a great comet during its distant wanderings, when it has put off the gala trappings of perihelion excitement, it would appear as a very sober object, and consist of little more than nucleus alone." The same may perhaps be said of the mysterious wanderer while approaching the sun, but not near enough to undergo vaporization from the solar heat or encounter the denser strata of the invisible solar atmosphere. The recent inquiry of Dr. Siemens into the conservation of solar energy also lends color to the theory that comets when near the sun may encounter a resisting medium, which would account for the phenomena in question as the writer referred to supposes. But astronomers are yet far from solving the old problems of the origin and eccentric behavior of comets' tails. "There seems to be," says Mr. Huggins, "a rapidly growing feeling among physicists that both the self-light of comets and the phenomena of their tails belong to the order of electric phenomena." This view, in order to account for the carrying away of the comet's tail under an electric repulsion exerted by the sun, necessitates the supposition that the sun is strongly electrified, either positively or negatively, and also that, in the changes going on in the comet, the matter thrown off by the nucleus has become strongly electrified in the same way as the sun. Otherwise the attraction on one side of every particle of the comet would be precisely equal—as Herschel points out—to the repulsion on its opposite side, and we should therefore be at a loss to explain the enormous velocity with which the matter of the tail is carried backward, in opposition both to the motion it had as part of the nucleus and to that it ac-

quired in the act of its emission. But while all theories designed to explain cometary phenomena have hitherto fallen short of the mark, they have served to stimulate active investigation, and also to throw important light on the physics of the sun and the diffusion of matter in interstellar space.—*N. Y. Herald.*

FACTS AND FIGURES.

—Chicago parties have recently purchased 4,500 acres of land in Leon County, Alabama, for thirty cents per acre.

—There were recently shipped at Victoria, B. C., 96,000 cases of canned salmon for England. As each case is worth \$5, the value of the trade can readily be understood.

—In the season of 1881-82 more than 3,000,000 trees were planted in Great Britain, out of which number Scotland claims about 2,000,000, England 600,000, Ireland 300,000 and Wales 40,000.

—The length of the submarine cables in the whole world is estimated to be 64,000 miles and their value to be \$202,000,000. The length of all the wires in the world would reach forty-eight times around the earth.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—Mr. William H. Vanderbilt has purchased the dwelling and four acres of ground adjoining the Moravian parsonage at New Dorp, Staten Island, from Mr. William A. Fountain. The property has been given to the Moravian Society, and a new residence will be built on it for Mr. Ostrander, the superintendent of the society. The gifts of the Vanderbilt family to the society amount to nearly \$500,000.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—The Cambria iron-works at Johnstown, Pa., has thirty-five miles of railroad on its property, and employs ten large and ten small locomotive engines for yard service. The 900,000 tons of coal and lime-stone annually used in the manufacture of iron and steel at these works are mined by the company, as well as a part of 400,000 tons of iron ore required by it. The works are valued at \$7,000,000, and give employment to nearly 8,000 men.—*Chicago Times.*

—The number of railroad casualties is really very small, considering. In 1879, nearly forty million passengers were carried an average distance of fifteen miles each in Massachusetts, and seventeen were killed, all in one accident; in 1880, forty-five million passengers were carried, and one—a "charity" passenger on a freight train—was killed; in 1881, nearly fifty million passengers were carried and four were killed. It is the employees who are killed mainly.—*N. Y. Post.*

—It is claimed that the Qu'Appelle Valley Farming company of Manitoba owns and operates the largest farm in one block in the world. It is ten miles square, and, after deducting the Hudson Bay Company's sections and the school sections, comprises 56,000 acres. The company is bonded to break 4,000 acres a year for five consecutive years, each year placing within their tract fifty tenant families, and spending in operating and improving during the five years \$600,000.

—Owing to the terrible forest fires of 1881, which destroyed 8,000 square miles of the best pineries of Michigan, dealers have found it necessary to look in a new direction in order to obtain enough pine lumber to meet the demand. Agents have been looking up the pine lands in Louisiana and Mississippi, and it is said that one of them has negotiated for 1,000,000 acres in the two States named. Prices of timber lands have gone up accordingly, \$10 an acre having been offered and refused, where \$2 an acre would have been considered a high price a few years since.